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Descriptive Catalog
of the
General Line of Nursery Stock
Small Fruit Plants, etc.

grown and for sale by

The Hillside
Nursery

Roy L. Fancolly, Manager

Atlantic, Iowa

One Mile East of Court House

- - - - Atlantic - - - -

Atlantic is a beautiful city, of nearly 6,000 people, situated sixty miles east of Omaha and Council Bluffs, and eighty miles west of Des Moines. It has two railroads, with twenty-four passenger and express trains arriving and departing daily, together with eight freight trains giving local freight service. We have the American Express Company, and the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, and telephone connections with all parts of the country.

We are situated one mile east of the court house, with a paved street running right by the place. Visitors are always welcome.

Any questions pertaining to our line of business will be cheerfully answered.

To My Patrons and Friends:

In submitting my Fourth Annual Price List and Catalog, I wish to thank all those who have so generously patronized me, and trust that the treatment they have received will have merited a continuation of their business.

To those who may become customers, I wish to assure you of my willingness to serve you to the best of my ability, and that all the stock I offer is of proven worth and hardiness, and especially adapted to this locality.

No order too small to be given attention. Let us figure on your wants. You will be under no obligation to buy, and we may save you money.

Yours respectfully,
ROY L. FANCOLLY

STATE OF IOWA.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

Office of the State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That in accordance with Chapter 53 of the Acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, as amended by the Thirty-first General Assembly (Code Section 2575-a51), the nursery stock and plants for sale by the

HILLSIDE NURSERY

Roy L. Fancolly, Mgr.

Of Atlantic, Iowa, has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector, and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

This Certificate is invalid after July 31, 1917.

Dated July 28, 1916.

R. L. Webster,
Acting State Entomologist.

References

By Special Permission, Atlantic National Bank.
Any bank or business house in Atlantic.
Address with stamp.

SHIPPING.

Our shipping season commences about April 1st. Prices in this catalog includes packing and delivery to the freight or express office in Atlantic. Customers should specify how to ship. If no directions are given, we will ship to the best of our judgment. Responsibility ceases after delivery to the transportation company. If wanted by Parcel Post, be sure to allow enough extra to pay for postage.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We will guarantee that all stock purchased from us to be live stock, and upon proper proof, will replace free of charge any that does not show signs of life, or is of weak vitality.

While we use the utmost care to have all of our stock true to name, mistakes will occur, but not very often, but in no case will we be responsible for more than the purchase price of the stock.

Certificate of Inspection accompanies each shipment.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

When trees are received the roots should be covered with a blanket, sack or straw until they reach their destination. The bundle should then be opened and the trees separated from the packing material. If the roots appear dry, from long exposure, throw some straw down on the ground, in the shade, lay the trees on it, and then cover them with more straw, keeping it wet for a day or so. If the holes are not yet dug, or the ground too wet when the trees are received, dig a trench, and lay the trees in it in a slanting position, so you can cover the roots and half or two-thirds of the stalk. In this position let them remain until the holes are dug, or the ground is in shape to receive them.

In setting the trees it is best to have an assistant; one digs the hole and holds the tree in position, the other bosses the job and fills the earth around the roots. Dig the holes plenty large enough to receive the roots and deep enough so that the tree, when set, will be from four to six inches deeper than it stood in the nursery, leaving a little loose dirt in the holes, making the bottom look something like an inverted saucer.

First cut off the ends of the broken and bruised roots with a sharp knife on the under side, in a slanting direction. Then cut off each side limb, or branch to a bud not more than four to six inches from the body of the tree. Then cut back the leader, or central limb, to a point not more than six inches above the top of the highest side limb. Put your tree in the hole with the heaviest side limbs towards the south, leaning the tree three or four inches from the perpendicular in that direction. Spread the roots to a natural position, fill in moist loose earth with your hands at the same time about the roots until they are well covered. Then stamp, using your spade or your feet. Then pour in a pail of water. After it has settled away, finish filling the hole with earth, tramping with the feet, to within two inches of the top. Then finish filling loosely. Then mulch or cultivate until the tree is able to take care of itself.

APPLE TREES.

"An apple a day will keep the doctor away."

Prices, 25c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Benoni—Medium in size, flesh white, very tender, with an excellent sweet flavor. Ripens from the middle to the end of the summer. A moderate and regular bearer.

Duchess (Duchess of Oldenburg)—Origin, Russia. Season, July and August. An early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. Fruit large, greenish-yellow, with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, medium fine-grained, firm, flavor, a pleasant acid; a great cooking favorite. Should be planted in every orchard.

Jetteris—Medium or rather large; yellow, red and deep red, striped; flesh yellowish white, remarkably tender and juicy; flavor very pleasant. Ripens first of August.

Red Astrachan—Origin, Russia. Season, July. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit, above medium, greenish-yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good.

Red June—Size medium, oblong, very red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, with an agreeable flavor. Quite early and continues to ripen for four weeks, and will keep long after ripe, for a summer apple. The tree is a fine, erect grower, very hardy, bears young and abundantly. A valuable early apple.

Yellow Transparent—Origin, Russia. Season, July. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth, transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow; when ripe flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Tree moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer.

FALL VARIETIES.

Fameuse (snow apple)—Origin, Canada. Season, October and November. An old and well known variety. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Fruit medium in size; color pale greenish-yellow, mixed with stripes of red, with splashes of same on the shady side, flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed; flavor sub-acid, extra good.

✓ **Prices' Sweet**—Of strong, upright growth in nursery and orchard. Fruit medium regular; surface yellowish-green, mostly thinly covered with mixed and marbled dull red. Flesh yellowish-white, moderately juicy, very sweet, good. October and November.

✓ **Wealthy**—Origin, Minnesota. Season, September to January. Almost too well known to need description. Fruit large, regular, smooth, light yellow, with crimson stripes and splash-
es; flesh white, often stained with red, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid, with delicious aroma. Splendid dessert and cooking apple. Market never supplied.

✓ **Minkler**—A fine standard variety, well flavored and juicy. Should be in every orchard.

WINTER VARIETIES.

✓ **Ben Davis**—Season, January to April. Tree very vigorous and hardy in the central states. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality. Splendid keeper.

✓ **Gano (Black Ben Davis)**—Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size, and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young. Color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size. Season, February to March.

✓ **Grimes Golden**—Season, November to January. Tree vigorous, upright; spreading; a good early annual bearer. Fruit above medium, regular; surface rich golden yellow, sometimes with net veining of russet; flesh yellow, firm, compact, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy sub-acid; quality the best. A valuable early winter apple, and particularly desirable for its late blooming.

✓ **Iowa Blush**—Tree very productive, a strong grower. Fruit small, roundish; surface smooth yellow, with bright mottled red blush. Flesh white, juicy, mild sub-acid, good. November to January.

✓ **Janet**—Medium in size, roundish. color, pale red, distinct stripes on light yellow ground; flesh nearly white, fine texture, crisp and juicy. Keeps through spring.

✓ **Jonathan**—Hardy in latitude of Central Iowa, where it is a vigorous and productive variety. A delicious and strictly

dessert apple, that always commands highest market prices. Fruit good size, roundish; surface is very smooth, clear light yellow, almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, aromatic.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red, with numerous gray dots, very handsome and of fair quality, an early and very abundant bearer; vigorous. December to March.

Northwestern Greening—Season, December to March. Tree a splendid, vigorous grower, quite hardy. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine-grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive; should be given plenty of room in the orchard to secure large even fruit.

Roman Stem—Season, November to March. A very productive variety grown with considerable success in Iowa. Splendid in quality. Fruit medium to small, smooth, rich yellow with yellow veinings; tender, juicy, spicy, rich sub-acid, excellent as a dessert apple and for cooking. Tree of moderate vigor.

Stayman's Winesap—Fruit has large size bright red color, great productiveness and best quality. The tree is a vigorous grower and, like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season, November to February.

Winesap—A valuable old well known variety. Season, December to May. Fruit medium roundish, skin moderately thick and very tough; dark yellow almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine grained, firm, rich, crisp, sprightly sub-acid; quality excellent. Very productive and an early bearer.

Delicious—A valuable new variety. Tree very hardy and vigorous. Fruit large, tender, juicy and very delicious flavor, mildly sub-acid. The fruit commands the very highest market price. A somewhat shy bearer, but makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity.

CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop—Tree vigorous. Fruit medium; yellow grounded with heavy shadings of deep crimson. Flesh fine, firm, yellow; bears abundantly in clusters, which makes the tree exceedingly ornamental. One of the most desirable crabs for culinary purposes.

✓ **Whitney**—Season, August. Fruit large; yellow striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. The fruit in size and quality is fully equal to many apples.

PEARS.

50c Each.

✓ **Anjou**—A large fine pear, buttery and melting, with fine flavor. Tree a fine grower and very productive; one of the best. October to January.

✓ **Keiffer**—This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; fruits should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. Season, October and November.

PEACHES.

35c Each.

✓ **Champion**—Freestone. Large round, yellowish white mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white, with red at the pit; one of the best in quality. Fairly hardy.

PLUMS.

50c Each.

✓ **Lombard**—Medium, roundish-oval, violet-red, juicy and pleasant; adheres to stone; hardy and adapted to light soils; nearly always produces a crop. European variety.

✓ **De Soto**—Large oval, orange overlaid with crimson, numerous dots and bright blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy and high flavored; one of the best natives in quality.

✓ **Wild Goose**—Very early, medium to large fruit, skin light red and shining; flesh yellow and sweet. A poor fertilizer, and should be planted among other trees of abundant pollen.

✓ **Wyant**—Medium to large fruit; purple on yellow ground; flesh firm and good quality; one of the most popular of the native plums.

✓ **Hawkeye**—A beautiful, hardy and productive variety: should be in every assortment of plums.

CHERRY.

50c Each.

✓ **Early Richmond**—Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree hardy and very productive; will stand the most severe weather; a sure cropper.

English Morello—Medium to large; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Large Montmorency—Large, roundish, red; flesh tender, mildly acid and good quality; larger than the Early Richmond and about ten days later; one of the popular sorts; late June.

CURRENTS.

The Currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown on any good garden soil.

Price, 10c each. \$1.00 per dozen.

Cherry—Large deep red, rather acid, branches short, very productive.

Red Dutch—An old well known variety; standard; berries dark red, sub-acid and sprightly flavor; clusters medium to large; very productive.

White Dutch—Clusters two or three inches in length; berries medium, translucent; quality excellent, ripens early, very vigorous and productive.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe and is used extensively for canning. Requires the same cultivation and care as currants.

15c each. \$1.50 per dozen.

Champion—Berries medium round, smooth, greenish-white, with thin transparent skin, good quality and ripens early; very vigorous, productive and free from mildew.

GRAPES.

Everyone should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have grapes on the table for several months in the year.

15c each. \$1.50 per dozen, except Concord, 10c each. \$1.00 per dozen.

Moore's Early (Black)—Bunch large, berry round; fine quality; hardy and prolific; ripens two weeks before the Concord.

✓ **Concord (Black)**—Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all-around grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive, bunches large, compact; berries large, juicy, sweet; will succeed well almost anywhere.

✓ **Worden (Black)**—A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than the Concord.

RASPBERRIES.

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old canes each year; plant in good soil about four feet apart. With little care they will produce large crops of berries.

Black, 25c per dozen. \$2.00 per hundred.

Red, 40c per dozen. \$3.00 per hundred.

✓ **Cardinal (Red)**—One of the new sorts; it is extremely hardy and productive; fruit is rich red and highly flavored; said to be the best of the good varieties now grown.

✓ **Cumberland (Black)**—The largest of all the black-caps; a healthy, vigorous grower; very productive. Fruit large, firm; quality about the same as the Gregg.

✓ **Gregg (Black)**—Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy; strong grower and good bearer; ripens late and evenly.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctor bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

25c per dozen. \$2.00 per hundred.

✓ **Snyder**—A standard variety. The hardiest blackberry known; fruit medium sized and of good quality; very productive.

ASPARAGUS.

This healthy and delicious vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such healthful food for such little outlay. Set in the fall

or spring with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground. Ten to twelve inches by two feet is a good distance to plant.

Two year plants, 25c per dozen. \$1.50 per hundred.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

A deep rich soil is indispensable to secure large heavy stalks of pie plant. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

Divided roots, 50c per dozen.

Victoria—Early. Very large stalks. Red.

STRAWBERRIES.

“God might have made a better berry, but He never did.”

No fruit lends itself so readily to the varied uses of the table or for canning or preserving purposes than the strawberry. They are easily grown, as any ordinary soil with a little care will produce plenty of berries.

Select a good rich piece of ground and try to have it plowed eight or ten inches deep in the fall. If that is impossible, have it plowed as early in the spring as you can. Harrow, roll and otherwise work it until it is as fine as can be made; then mark it out in rows, three and one-half to four feet apart. We usually plant ours three and one-half feet.

Only plants of the previous year's growth should be planted. Trim off all the old runners and dead leaves, and trim back the roots to four or five inches. Place a quantity of plants in a pail, with just enough water to cover the roots, taking each one out as wanted, not dropping them along the row to dry out in the wind. We use a good, strong trowel for planting, setting the plants from fourteen to sixteen inches apart in the rows. Take your trowel and scratch off the dry dirt on the surface where you want to set the plant, until the moist dirt appears: stick your trowel straight down in the earth, working it back and forth to make a fair sized hole; then take a plant from your pail, shaking it slightly to separate the roots into a sort of fan-shape, and place it in the ground just so the crown of it is even with the surface, firming the soil well around each plant. Don't be afraid of getting it too solid; you can't do it. Bring a little loose earth around each plant as you leave it.

Start cultivation as soon as you can, and sooner if possible. Keep them clean all summer by cultivating frequently. All

weeds that come up in the rows must be removed with the hoe, or pulled with the fingers. Keep the blossoms all picked off; the fruit they bear will not amount to anything, and it weakens the plant.

After the ground starts to freeze, cover the plants just out of sight with good clean straw or slough hay, leaving it on until after the fruit is gathered. It keeps the berries clean and the ground moist.

Varieties.

After considerable trial, we have cut our offering down to six varieties, which we find to be the most desirable for this locality.

✓ **Senator Dunlap**—This is the leader. Bright red fruit, medium to large, sweet and of good quality, exceptionally firm, making it a good shipper and keeper. Very productive, ripens early and continues in bearing a long time. The plants will stand more abuse, neglect and hardship than any other variety. Perfect blossom and needs no fertilizing variety. Season, mid-season.

Price, 50c per 100. 300 for \$1.00. \$3.00 per 1,000. Purchaser paying transportation charges. If wanted by mail add 10c per 100 extra for postage.

✓ **Bederwood**—A very desirable early berry, especially adapted to timber soils. Very early; medium to large, firm, sweet and good, rather light in color. An enormous yielder, but rather small towards the last of the season. A vigorous grower. Perfect blossom. It and the Warfield make a mighty good team. Price, 50c per 100. \$1.75 for 500. \$3.00 per 1,000. Purchaser paying transportation charges. If by mail, add 10c per 100 for postage.

✓ **Warfield**—Plant is a vigorous grower, with long penetrating roots. A good berry for dry seasons; dark crimson, firm, sub-acid and very good; retains its shape and color well when canned. A standard variety everyone should have. Imperfect blossom, and should have a perfect blossom variety planted along with it. It and the Senator Dunlap go fine together. 50c per 100. \$1.75 for 500. \$3.00 per 1,000. Purchaser pays express charges. Add 10c per 100 for postage, if wanted by mail.

✓ **Lovett**—One of the best; large conical, crimson berries; firm and sub-acid; plants strong and vigorous. A good yielder. Mid-season. Perfect blossom. Price, 50c per 100. \$1.75 per 500. \$3.00 per 1,000. Purchaser paying shipping expense. If wanted by mail, add 10c per 100 for postage.

FALL-BEARING STRAWBERRIES.

These are a new type of strawberries that produce fruit from August to November, generally lasting until hard killing frosts. They have a tendency to bear in June, but if allowed to do so, will curtail the fall crop. Produces fruit the same fall, if set in the spring. Keep the blossoms picked off until July 20th, and with favorable conditions you will have lots of nice fruit until severe freezing weather.

When first introduced, fruit was small, production was limited and they were not favorably received, but they have been greatly improved, and we can recommend the varieties we offer. Constant improvement is being made in the fall-bearing varieties, and no doubt they will soon be as common as the spring fruiting varieties.

Progressive—A seedling of the Senator Dunlap, which it greatly resembles in color, shape and size. The plant is very vigorous and productive, and it holds first place among the fall-bearing kinds. Fruit solid, meaty and very fine flavor, and good keeper. Price, 25 for 50c; 50 for 80c. 100 for \$1.50. Purchaser paying transportation charges.

Americus—Very popular. A good yielder, but berries not quite as large as the Progressive, although more of them. Very fine flavor. Does better under adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Prices the same as the Progressive.

ORNAMENTAL SECTION.

It is the duty of every home owner to make his surroundings more attractive, and a small sum invested in ornamental trees and plants, together with proper care, will yield great returns in satisfaction, besides adding many dollars to the value of the property.

Do not make the mistake of planting too much, but study your needs with care. Any advice asked of us will be gladly given, to the best of our ability.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering it very effective for landscapes or lawns. A rapid grower. 10 to 12 feet high, \$1.00 each.

Bechtol's Double Flowering Crab—One of the most beautiful of the flowering crabs; tree of medium size covered in early spring with large, beautiful, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink

color; very popular for lawns, as it blooms quite young. Bloom highly perfumed. 3 to 4 feet high. Price, 75c each.

American White Elm—A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with drooping spreading branches; one of the grandest and stateliest of our native trees. Perfectly hardy and disease resisting. Makes a beautiful lawn or street tree. Price, 8 to 10 feet high, 75c each. 10 to 12 feet high, \$1.00 each.

Hard or Sugar Maple—One of the most beautiful of the ornamental trees. Very slow growth. Beautiful, compact and well shaped top. Very beautiful green foliage, changing to a bright golden in autumn. Price, 8 to 10 feet high, \$1.00 each

Weir's Cut Leaved Maple—A variety of the silver-leaved and one of the most beautiful with cut, or bisected foliage; rapid grower, ranks among the best, as a street or lawn tree. This tree has not been planted as largely as it deserves. It is a quick, clean grower, hardy and presents a very beautiful appearance with its delicately cut leaves and drooping, graceful habit. 8 to 10 feet high, price 75c each.

European Mountain Ash—A fine tree with dense, regular head; covered from mid-summer to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries. 8 to 10 feet high, 50c each.

Carolina Poplar—Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green; valuable for plants, on account of its quick growth. Price, 8 to 10 feet high, 50c each.

Red Bud or Judas Tree—A medium size tree with large irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves; derives its name Red Bud from the profusion of bright red blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears. One of the finest ornamental trees. 6 to 8 feet high, 75c each.

American Sycamore—A well known tree, very common throughout the United States. Wide spreading branches. A fairly rapid grower, and makes a nice shade tree. 8 to 10 feet high, 75c each.

Niobe Weeping Willow—This is the grandest, hardiest and best of all the weeping trees. It is a very rapid grower and flourishes almost anywhere. The bark of the tree is golden yellow, the under side of the leaves silvery, and the top of the leaves a glossy dark green. The new shoots often grow to the length of six or eight feet, and not be as large around as an

ordinary lead pencil. This is splendid cemetery tree. 6 to 8 feet high, 75c each.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Catalpa Speciosa—The hardy catalpa. Used for planting in groves, for posts, telephone poles, etc. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 per 100. \$5.75 for 500. \$12.00 per 1,000.

Russian Mulberry—Makes a good rapid growing wind-break for hog and cattle lots. Young pigs thrive on the fruit, which is produced early and abundantly. 2 to 3 feet high, \$1.50 per 100.

EVERGREENS.

For some time we have been handling evergreens, that were shipped to us from other growers, but it has not proved very satisfactory, so will discontinue that practice. However, if you are in the market for windbreak evergreens, talk it over with us, as we can get them for you, and can save you money, and get them just as easy or easier than you can yourself.

However, we are making plans to grow evergreens on a large scale, and hope to be able to offer some nice specimens in a year or so. We have on hand, of our own growing, some small lots of Douglas Spruce, White Spruce, American Arbor Vita, Colorado Blue Spruce, and Concolor Fir, and if you are interested in any of them, take the matter up with us, and we will quote you prices.

HEDGING PLANTS.

Nothing gives a place an air of distinction than a nice well kept hedge, and at the present prices of fencing material you can plant and grow a hedge much cheaper than you can build a fence. We are offering nothing but the best in that line.

Amoor River Privet, North—This variety of the privet has been proven absolutely hardy as far north as Minneapolis, Minn., and is a very beautiful and valuable hedge or border plant. Foliage is glossy green, and holds its color almost the entire year, and will stand shearing to any extent.

2 to 3 feet size, 4 to 6 canes, \$10.00 per 100.

Barberry Thumbergii—The Japanese Barberry. Of dwarf habit, small foliage, beautiful dark green during the summer, changing to a coppery red in the fall. Very ornamental, and will make a fine hedge, with very little attention.

18 to 24 inch high, \$15.00 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Double Flowering Almond, Pink—A vigorous, beautiful shrub, or small tree, covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small roses; absolutely hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

Tartarian Pink Honeysuckle—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and beautiful pink flowers which appear before the leaves; bushes are erect in growth, hardy. 2 to 3 feet, price 35c each.

Hydrangea Paniculati Grandiflora—A beautiful tall shrub with leaves of bright shiny green; flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, changing to brown later in the fall; blooms in August and September; can be grown in tree-form successfully and makes a very desirable lawn ornament. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

Scarlet Japanese Quince—One of the best and hardiest of the flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of glossy green the entire summer. Makes a good hedge plant. 2 to 3 feet high, 35c each.

Purple Lilac—Too well known to need description, always standard. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

White Lilac—Needs no description. Flowers white, and very fragrant. Hardy, 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree—A valuable ornamental shrub; has a curious fringe or hairlike flowers that cover the whole tree, giving the appearance of mist or smoke. Of wide spreading habit that requires some room to grow to the best advantage. 3 to 4 feet high, 35c each.

Common Snowball—Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old-fashioned snowball; its large globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June and makes a very attractive appearance. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

Spirea Van Houttei—This is undoubtedly the most popular of the spireas; foliage a rich green, changing to beautiful tints in the fall; in blooming season the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers, the branches bending to the ground; a beautiful ornament for any lawn. 3 to 4 feet high, 35c each.

Syringa Grandiflora—A beautiful shrub, with large showy flowers, somewhat fragrant; bark reddish; a rapid grower. 2 to 3 feet high, 35c each.

Weigelia Rosea—An elegant variety with fine rose-colored trumpet shaped flowers appearing in June. The shrub is of erect habit while young, but gradually spreads and droops with age. Hardy, 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

HARDY VINES.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni—A type of the quinquefolia which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the Boston ivy. It should be planted in this section, as it is perfectly hardy, and withstands cold and heat much better than any other variety. Strong 2 year plants, 35c each.

Clematis Jackmanni—A beautiful hardy climber, having flowers of an intense violet-purple color; blooms continually all summer. A little hard to get started, but once established, will repay you for the effort. Strong 2 year plants, 50c each.

Clematis Paniculati—The most popular of the small flowering sorts; vine is a rapid grower, with glossy green foliage; in September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white, giving the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delicious and penetrating. Strong 2 year plants, 35c each.

ROSES.

Among all the flowering plants that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the rose. The wide range of color, shape and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage gives it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered that the rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers."

Roses thrive best in a clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an airy open situation, unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water.

VARIETIES.

Paul Neyron—Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright clear pink, very fragrant, hardy and a strong grower. Perpetual bloomer. 2 year plants, 35c each.

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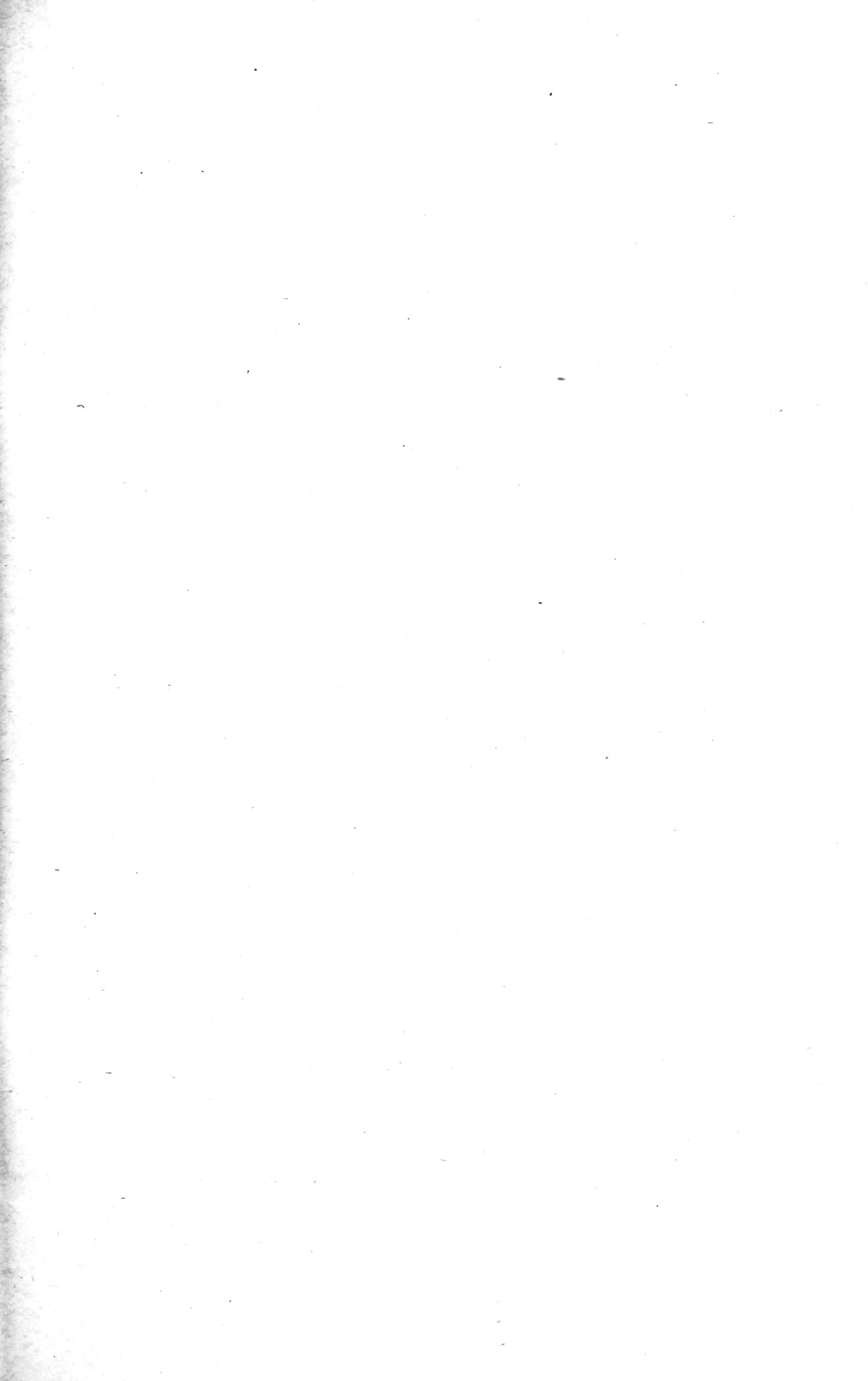
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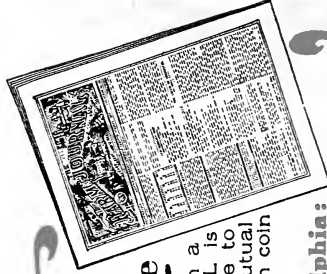
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